

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 6.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1862

NUMBER 17.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published for subscribers for two dollars per year in advance.

Advertisements for one square, first insertion, 10 cents.

Advertisements for one square, second insertion, 5 cents.

Advertisements for one square, third insertion, 3 cents.

Advertisements for one square, fourth insertion, 2 cents.

Advertisements for one square, fifth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, sixth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, seventh insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, eighth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, ninth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, tenth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, eleventh insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, twelfth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, thirteenth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, fourteenth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, fifteenth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, sixteenth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, seventeenth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, eighteenth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, nineteenth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, twentieth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, twenty-first insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, twenty-second insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, twenty-third insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, twenty-fourth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, twenty-fifth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, twenty-sixth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, twenty-seventh insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, twenty-eighth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, twenty-ninth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, thirtieth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, thirty-first insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, thirty-second insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, thirty-third insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, thirty-fourth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, thirty-fifth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, thirty-sixth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, thirty-seventh insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, thirty-eighth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, thirty-ninth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, fortieth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, forty-first insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, forty-second insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, forty-third insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, forty-fourth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, forty-fifth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, forty-sixth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, forty-seventh insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, forty-eighth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, forty-ninth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, fiftieth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, fifty-first insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, fifty-second insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, fifty-third insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, fifty-fourth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, fifty-fifth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, fifty-sixth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, fifty-seventh insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, fifty-eighth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, fifty-ninth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, sixtieth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, sixty-first insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, sixty-second insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, sixty-third insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, sixty-fourth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, sixty-fifth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, sixty-sixth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, sixty-seventh insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, sixty-eighth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, sixty-ninth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, seventieth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, seventy-first insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, seventy-second insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, seventy-third insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, seventy-fourth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, seventy-fifth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, seventy-sixth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, seventy-seventh insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, seventy-eighth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, seventy-ninth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, eightieth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, eighty-first insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, eighty-second insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, eighty-third insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, eighty-fourth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, eighty-fifth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, eighty-sixth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, eighty-seventh insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, eighty-eighth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, eighty-ninth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, ninetieth insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, ninety-first insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, ninety-second insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, ninety-third insertion, 1 cent.

Advertisements for one square, ninety-fourth insertion, 1 cent.

The Messenger.

Saturday, -- January 4, 1861.

Wilkinson's Military Bill.

The following is the bill introduced by

Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, to

abolish the distinction now existing be-

tween the regular and volunteer forces

of the United States. We do not know

the present condition of the bill. Upon

its introduction it was read twice and

referred to the military committee:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represent-

atives, That all officers, non-commissioned officers

musicians, and privates of the regular army

of the United States, and said officers, non-

commissioned officers, musicians, and privates

of the volunteer army, shall be considered,

in all respects, as being of the same rank

and pay as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be entitled

to the same benefits and privileges as the

corresponding rank and pay of the regular

army, and shall be entitled to the same

benefits and privileges as the corresponding

rank and pay of the regular army, and

shall be entitled to the same benefits and

privileges as the corresponding rank and

pay of the regular army, and shall be

entitled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

leges as the corresponding rank and pay

of the regular army, and shall be en-

titled to the same benefits and privi-

The Proposed National Cur-

rency.

The following is a brief synopsis of

the act to authorize a national currency,

secured by hypothecation of United States

Stocks, and to provide for the circula-

tion and redemption thereof, prepared by

the Committee of Ways and Means, and

to be introduced into the House.

It provides first for a United States

Bank Department in the Treasury build-

ing, with a Bank Comptroller to be ap-

pointed by the President and Senate,

with a salary of \$5,000, to have general

charge and supervision over all banking

operations under the act.

It provides for issuing circulating notes

in the form of bank notes, to be com-

missioned and registered in the Bank De-

partment, to be stamped on their face,

"Secured by a pledge of United States

Stocks, and receivable for all dues to be

paid by the United States except duties on

imports, and made legal tender for these

purposes."

All existing banks in all States and

Territories of the United States may

elect or not to avail themselves of the

benefits of this national currency in ac-

cording to the provisions of this act.

New banks may be formed by any

number of persons under its provisions,

with a capital of \$100,000 or more, to

circulate this currency and carry on a

general banking business in any part of

the United States.

All banks issuing national currency

are required to keep constantly on hand

twenty-five per cent, of their outstanding

circulating notes in specie to secure the

prompt redemption of the same.

Stockholders are made individually li-

able for the debts of the bank to the

amount of their stock.

Banks organized under this act are

to have a seal, may sue and be sued in all

courts, and may make all by-laws neces-

sary to carry on the business.

Banks under the act are to make quar-

terly reports to the Bank Comptroller,

who is annually to report to Congress.

If banks fail to redeem their bills and

become insolvent, the securities in the

hands of the Bank Comptroller may be

sold at public auction and the bill-holders

first paid.

Insolvent banks are to have a receiver

appointed, and be wound up by order of

the court.

Frauds and counterfeiting are care-

fully guarded against. This bill will,

the Committee believe, create a large de-

mand for United States Stocks, to be is-

ued for banking purposes. The bills is-

ued on a hypothecation of these stocks

will have the faith of government pledg-

ed to that extent for their redemption.

These bills are to be receivable for

taxes and all other public dues to the

government, and for all salaries, and for

all other debts and demands due from

the United States for services rendered,

for supplies and materials furnished, and

for the redemption of the same, and the

stockholders are made liable for it.

The bill-holders have as security:

First, the United States Stock deposited

with the Bank Comptroller; second, the

liabilities of the bank, issuing bills; third

the personal liabilities of stockholders of

the bank to an amount equal to their

stock; and it is thus thought to consti-

tute a very safe and secure currency for

circulation among the people, to pay the

army, and all other extraordinary ex-

penses of the war.

1812 and 1861.

A few days since we gave a statement

of the comparative strength of the En-

glish and American navies, by which it

appears that we have 2

DEFECTIVE PAGE

[illegible][illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----



ceived one pair of stockings, or a complete uniform (!) he is charged thirteen dollars. This should not be, but so it is, and it is useless to enquire into the matter for if a man asks any questions, or is dull enough to suppose he ought only to pay for what he has got, no attention is paid to him for he is 'only a private,' or perhaps 'a nasty corporal.' Are the officers responsible for what they have not drawn? If not, and the men pay for the same who makes the profit, the Government, 'or any other man?'

The block-houses along the river are fast approaching completion. Palisades are being erected at the Ferry. If we are going to make a 'forward movement' soon, what are they for? If not, why are we not ordered into winter quarters? Such questions are daily asked here—I hope it is not 'mutiny and treason' to repeat them. 'But we don't complain.'

In some of the companies comfortable log-houses have been built; and the men are in a condition to make themselves comfortable for the winter, if we stay here. Whether we are to be as fortunate remains to be seen. Rumor says we are to build as soon as the officers' quarters are completed, if logs can be obtained. The commissioned officers of company B will soon have their establishment finished—it is a log-house 10 by 28 feet.

Many are the opinions in camp as to whether or not Gorman is to be confirmed as a Brigadier General by the Senate. There is no telling how the cat will jump. Bets are freely offered either way and are as freely taken. We shall see what we shall see.

The long-haired gent' has again left the camp. He has done so a number of times, but each time there was some mistake about his papers; it is thought they are at last made out right. He wants to fight, but that hair—there's the rub! He is well liked, and the boys regret his departure, but as he will not abide by the regulations concerning hair-cutting, he must.

In a late *Messenger* you speak of a letter left here by Col. Thomas. Until that issue was received, but few had heard anything about it—some had through private letters. When it is read to the boys I will inform you of the fact.

Quartermaster Hoyt has returned to his old position as Lieutenant in company F, and rumor says Adjutant Leach is to be his successor—still retaining his position as Adjutant. And so we go.

Health in camp good. Very few cases in the hospital—none of them serious. Wishing you and your readers a happy New Year, I remain yours sincerely, RAINE.

[* When Lieut. Colonel Thomas left his company on the Potomac to assume a new position in the fourth regiment, an impression was created in camp that he did so with seeming abruptness; and our correspondent will remember that in one of his communications he criticized the conduct of his former Lieutenant in this particular with much severity. In connection with the communication we explained the fact that before leaving, Col. Thomas addressed a lengthy and appropriate communication to the boys, and left it in camp with a request that it should be read to the company. We have been furnished a copy of the letter, and have it before us, and can assure the boys of company B that if the author's intentions had been followed, instead of the feeling which was unnecessarily fomented, their love and admiration of their old Lieutenant would have been increased a hundred fold. In language and sentiment, it was just what might have been expected from a high-minded soldier in a farewell address to comrades with whom he had so long shared the hardships of the camp and the dangers of the battle-field—overflowing with sympathy and regrets for the separation, and full of cheer and kindly advice. On the envelope containing the letter was written the following direction: "Capt. Doane—please have the within read to all the members of company 'B' and oblige Lieut. Thomas." In justice to all parties, and to remove the seeming doubts yet upon the mind of our correspondent, we have deemed this explanation quite necessary. As to any speculations why the letter failed to connect, we are not disposed to offer any.—En. Mass.]

The difficulty of providing forage for so large an army as that of the Potomac is said to be increasing daily, notwithstanding the immense stores at Washington. The whole country this side of Fairfax Court-house, says a Washington letter, has been nearly exhausted already, in addition to the enormous supplies furnished by the Quartermaster General from the North.

Of the 8th Wisconsin regiment (Col. Murphy) now with the 11th at Sulphur Springs, below St. Louis, 149 have been on the sick list (124 of measles), and seven have died.

Yesterday was a snapping day—the thermometer registering 80° below zero. To-day, however, is quite mild.

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER: Tuesday, -- January 14, 1862.

Satan Reproving Sin.

We have heard of Satan reproving sin, but such a mission by such a personage amounts almost to orthodox christianity when compared with Earle S. Goodrich reproving WILLIAM R. MARSHALL for alleged fraud upon the State in the execution of his contract as State Printer. Goodrich was State Printer one year after year under the old Missouri rule, when contracts were not made under any law but governed by the *conscience* (!) of the contracting parties—when charges were made just in proportion to the amount of money in the treasury, and bills adjusted just in proportion to the ability of the State to pay—in some instances the annual printing bills of Goodrich exceeding all other present expenses of the State Government. Goodrich used to realize some \$84,000 per annum for this steal—Mr. Marshall during the past year realized a fraction over \$12,000.

Just previous to the assembling of the Legislature, Mr. Goodrich thought he would again open the avenue to the present printer. He worked diligently for near a week, and from day to day gave the public the benefit of his researches. In every instance cited but one, it has been shown that for the same class of work (to say nothing about stealing) Mr. Goodrich received nearly one hundred per cent. more than was charged by Mr. Marshall. The exception was a few reams of paper with which the State was overcharged through mistake, worth, perhaps twenty dollars.

We suppose Mr. Goodrich became disgusted with this paper item—it was as much like *petty larceny*—for all of his steels have been on a grand and imposing scale—ten thousand dollar grabs being more in accordance with his tastes and habits.

Such an exhibition could only be made by a cool man like Earle S. Goodrich, and at a time when the mercury is 25° below zero.

Mr. Marshall still lives—even the Democratic members of the Legislature voted unanimously for him for Incidental Printer to both the House and Senate.

The Gun Boat Fleet.

The fleet, or a portion of it, left Cairo last Friday—one report says for the Tennessee river, and another says for the Cumberland. On Saturday, the telegraph informs us that the Essex and St. Louis were attacked by three rebel boats while lying off Fort Jefferson. If the report of the sailing is true, the Essex and St. Louis were probably left behind to protect Cairo.

We should think it most probable the destination of the fleet is the Cumberland. We can see no special advantage to be secured by ascending the Tennessee. The Cumberland is navigable, we believe, to Clarksville, at which point the Memphis and Louisville road could be cut off and taken possession of. By this stroke, Buckner's force would be cut off from supplies and reinforcements from Memphis, leaving him at Bowling Green, hemmed in between the fleet on the south and Gen. Buell's division on the north near Mumfordsville.

This looks to us to be the plan. A big fight must then take place at Bowling Green, or a hasty retreat to Nashville. With Bowling Green in our possession, a simultaneous "On to Nashville!" will follow.

A few days will bring tidings of great events in Kentucky. They may be transpiring at this moment.

Official Canvass.

The Legislature made an official canvass of the vote for State officers at the recent election on last Wednesday. We have not room for details. The following is the aggregate vote for the various candidates:

FOR GOVERNOR.
Alexander Ramsey received.....16,274 votes.
E. O. Hannibal.....10,448 votes.
Scattering.....45 votes.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
Ignatius Donnelly received.....16,089 votes.
Thomas Cowan.....10,500 votes.
Scattering.....26 votes.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
James H. Baker received.....16,025 votes.
Daniel Buck.....8,974 votes.
Scattering.....49 votes.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
Chas. Schaefer received.....16,023 votes.
C. P. Fischer.....10,618 votes.
Scattering.....117 votes.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Gordon E. Cole received.....14,112 votes.
Wheeler H. Peckham.....10,389 votes.
Scattering.....131 votes.

The Return of Carl Schurz.

It can be readily imagined that to a spirit like that of Carl Schurz, aglow with a patriotic love of the land of his adoption, every hour's delay in the dull capital of Spain has passed wearily, and he now returns to have a share in the actual contest with the enemies of the Union. This has been for some weeks rumored, and one of last night's dispatches confirms it fully.—Chicago Trib.

Go to the "Advance" if you want fine oysters, at wholesale or otherwise.

Gov. Ramsey's Message.

Gov. Ramsey's message is a voluminous document, and is too lengthy to give its entire in our columns, as we would be glad to do. It is a clear, full and concise statement of the condition of our State in all its various interests. We must content ourselves with giving briefly some of the leading features of the message. Notwithstanding the unexpected expenses growing out of military affairs, and the creation of new departments, the total expenses for 1861, to December 31st, were but \$74,758.97, against \$95,260.08 in 1860, showing that economy inaugurated upon the change of administration has been steadily persevered in and improved upon from year to year.

The total receipts for 1861 amounted to \$106,492.38. The total disbursements including the semi-annual interest on State indebtedness, &c., amounted to \$101,732.06—leaving a balance in the treasury of \$4,720.42.

The message says:
Two or three hundred dollars will cover the expenditures chargeable to the remaining month, so that notwithstanding the increased scope and efficiency of the governmental machinery by the creation of the School, State Land and Statistical Bureaus, a saving has been effected in the civil list of about \$22,000 and the cost of the State Government is now about one-third of what it was in 1858.

In no direction are the fruits of the policy of retrenchment more conspicuous than in the item of printing, which amounts to but one-seventh of the sum expended for that purpose in 1858; when, indeed, the printing bills largely exceeded the whole present cost of the State Government.

The property valuation of 1861 is \$39,000,000 against \$36,000,000 in 1860. At the present rate of taxation, this will raise a revenue of \$156,000 for 1862.

The estimate of the Auditor for the ordinary civil expenses of 1862, amount to \$72,800—including the interest on State loan, \$38,300.

To provide for this, the four mill tax of 1861, now due, amounts to.....\$155,000
Delinquent tax of 1860, due Dec. 1, 1861.....62,000
Delinquent tax previous year 174,000.....236,000

Total.....\$525,000

From the nature of things in a sparsely settled country like ours, says the Governor, the delinquent tax will continue for some years to be disproportionately large; but with the steady increase of the settlement and wealth of the State, it will eventually cease to present these annually recurring proportions. If the current taxes alone were promptly paid, a rate of three mills would be ample to meet all the current demands upon the treasury. Were it possible in the next year to collect the current and delinquent taxes, it would be in the power of the State, not only to meet the year's expenses, but to discharge all its funded and floating debts; and a tax of two mills would then be more than sufficient on the present property basis, to carry on the Government. But the people just emerging from a severe and protracted financial depression, cannot be expected to do this at once.

Upon the subject of the national war tax the message dwells at length, and we shall give the Governor's views in full hereafter. His idea is, as a matter of economy, that the State should assume the collection.

The affairs of the State Prison are presented in a most encouraging aspect, and the Governor is sanguine that in a few years hence it will become self-sustaining. The estimated expenses above the earnings of the present year, amount to \$1,962.81.

Upon the subject of railroads, the following is suggested as to what should be done:
As there is no ability on the part of the State to construct these roads, and in view of the fact that the grant will be entirely lost in a few years unless the work is prosecuted, I can see no objection to a substantial re-enactment of the Legislation of last winter in the case of each road giving to parties who may be willing to undertake their construction the opportunity for another year to do so, upon a deposit as before of a pecuniary guarantee of their sincerity.

Our brave citizens now in the service of the country are thus alluded to:
When I made the tender before mentioned, in April, the Government regarded a thousand men as our full contribution of troops for the National defense; but within the year this State has responded to the call of the country by the muster and array of about five times that number. These five thousand soldiers have been turned aside from their self-assigned and noble mission of founding and developing a great State.

Minnesota sends them far beyond her borders with an emotion deeper than pride. They are our most precious contribution to a war which we hold sacred, and removed as we are from any contingent benefits resulting from its prosecution, we freely make this sacrifice, as we hope to make all others which may be required. All that the people of Minnesota, and their representatives, will ask in return is, that the awful form of the Constitution shall now be revealed to vindicate the flag and Union of our fathers against the pariah hand of treason at home, and against any Government on earth which shall take advantage of this hour of our extremity to strike a coward blow at our National honor and existence. I trust that the impatience of our people will soon be gratified by such an exhibition of National power as will bring this rebellion to a speedy conclusion.

From the Minnesota Third.

CAMP ANDERSON, 1
LEBANON JUNCTION, KY., Dec. 30th.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—Perhaps this irregular and disconnected correspondence will not be at all to the liking of yourself or your patrons, but the truth of the matter is, we change our residence so often that I find it difficult to get much leisure time for any thing in the line of correspondence. Companies B and I came to this place last Thursday to rehearse two other companies that were here and are to remain until the latter part of this week, when we will be relieved by other companies. This constant change of place, and the extent of territory this regiment has to guard, necessarily keeps them so busy they have no time to drill when they are away from Belmont. What was once guarded by one regiment is now under the charge of two companies of the 3d. The other companies at present are distributed as follows: One at Burdett Junction, and I heard a few moments ago that company K had been ordered to Elizabethtown, the remainder of the regiment is at Belmont. Whether that will be the headquarters during the remainder of the winter is a matter of conjecture among the men; but I think that present appearances, and the movements that are being made, indicate advance very soon.

We still retain our "Belgians," which are getting more and more disabled every day by the breaking of locks, tubes, cylinders, &c. There are so many broken ones among them we can scarcely find enough in the lot for guard mounting. One of our boys has one marked on the barrel "6 B. C." and he thinks it means "six years before Christ." Col. Lester has been untiring in his efforts to procure better arms and Sibley tents for the regiment in which he has partially succeeded. The tents came last week, and the Major, who was here to-day, tells us the guns will be here in the course of a week. Then will come the advancement if there is one to be made this winter.

We have seen enough of Col. Lester to be satisfied that he is every way worthy the title which has been conferred upon him. Firm and decided in his commands—though pleasantly spoken—his orders are quickly and cheerfully obeyed—kind and gentlemanly to all, social even to private, he has thus won the respect and confidence of every man, and we all feel that whatever instructions we have received, or shall in the future receive, are such that they will not have to be unlearned as heretofore, in consequence of incompetent teachers, which has been the cause of slow progress in military tactics.

The young man in the Second regiment that was shot going from here to Lebanon was in camp last week, and is rapidly recovering from his wounds. When they left here most of the regiment went by rail—while about thirty were left behind to take the teams through, as the miles had not been "mustered into the service" long enough to take the baggage. About twenty miles from here, this young man, together with three others, called at a house and enquired of the owner "if he had any hay to sell?" He replied he had not, but said, "if it was fiddler they wanted, here it is," and immediately fired upon the foremost—subsequently fired two more shots at him, taking effect in his arm, side and one leg. He was taken away by his comrades and the man immediately arrested and taken to Louisville. He is said to be a strange looking man—tall, slim, with his hair falling over his shoulders and a restless eye; his name is Jackson and is a brother of the one that murdered Ellsworth. Have not learned what disposition will be made of him, but presume he will be put to death.

This morning I took the train for Cotesburg to look after some mail matter that had been miscarried, and as no train returned until afternoon, I walked back the distance of five miles, and had ample opportunity to view the surrounding country. It becomes more and more hilly as we proceeded into the interior of the State, the hills rising abruptly and terminating in a point in the form of a sugar loaf, and the railroad winding like a huge serpent around them. The high cliffs on either side—the deep rocky cuts—the dense forests through which it passes—and over and anon the heavy grade which is incident to a country like this, makes one almost fancy he is among the high hills and green valleys of the Eastern States; and to a New Englander like myself, it seems that I had once more got back to my native State.

There are no large plantations around here—such lands as are fit for cultivation being cut up into small farms. Some of the farmers here have a very few slaves while there are very many that have none, and some that hire them say they are more trouble than they are worth.

One thing that looks very curious to me is the style of the buildings, and it is the same from the lowest to the highest class. It looks as if they were fifty years behind the age in the construction of their dwellings. Many of them are made of logs—even those of the wealthy people—

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Minnesota Third.

CAMP ANDERSON, 1
LEBANON JUNCTION, KY., Dec. 30th.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—Perhaps this irregular and disconnected correspondence will not be at all to the liking of yourself or your patrons, but the truth of the matter is, we change our residence so often that I find it difficult to get much leisure time for any thing in the line of correspondence. Companies B and I came to this place last Thursday to rehearse two other companies that were here and are to remain until the latter part of this week, when we will be relieved by other companies. This constant change of place, and the extent of territory this regiment has to guard, necessarily keeps them so busy they have no time to drill when they are away from Belmont. What was once guarded by one regiment is now under the charge of two companies of the 3d. The other companies at present are distributed as follows: One at Burdett Junction, and I heard a few moments ago that company K had been ordered to Elizabethtown, the remainder of the regiment is at Belmont. Whether that will be the headquarters during the remainder of the winter is a matter of conjecture among the men; but I think that present appearances, and the movements that are being made, indicate advance very soon.

We still retain our "Belgians," which are getting more and more disabled every day by the breaking of locks, tubes, cylinders, &c. There are so many broken ones among them we can scarcely find enough in the lot for guard mounting. One of our boys has one marked on the barrel "6 B. C." and he thinks it means "six years before Christ." Col. Lester has been untiring in his efforts to procure better arms and Sibley tents for the regiment in which he has partially succeeded. The tents came last week, and the Major, who was here to-day, tells us the guns will be here in the course of a week. Then will come the advancement if there is one to be made this winter.

We have seen enough of Col. Lester to be satisfied that he is every way worthy the title which has been conferred upon him. Firm and decided in his commands—though pleasantly spoken—his orders are quickly and cheerfully obeyed—kind and gentlemanly to all, social even to private, he has thus won the respect and confidence of every man, and we all feel that whatever instructions we have received, or shall in the future receive, are such that they will not have to be unlearned as heretofore, in consequence of incompetent teachers, which has been the cause of slow progress in military tactics.

The young man in the Second regiment that was shot going from here to Lebanon was in camp last week, and is rapidly recovering from his wounds. When they left here most of the regiment went by rail—while about thirty were left behind to take the teams through, as the miles had not been "mustered into the service" long enough to take the baggage. About twenty miles from here, this young man, together with three others, called at a house and enquired of the owner "if he had any hay to sell?" He replied he had not, but said, "if it was fiddler they wanted, here it is," and immediately fired upon the foremost—subsequently fired two more shots at him, taking effect in his arm, side and one leg. He was taken away by his comrades and the man immediately arrested and taken to Louisville. He is said to be a strange looking man—tall, slim, with his hair falling over his shoulders and a restless eye; his name is Jackson and is a brother of the one that murdered Ellsworth. Have not learned what disposition will be made of him, but presume he will be put to death.

This morning I took the train for Cotesburg to look after some mail matter that had been miscarried, and as no train returned until afternoon, I walked back the distance of five miles, and had ample opportunity to view the surrounding country. It becomes more and more hilly as we proceeded into the interior of the State, the hills rising abruptly and terminating in a point in the form of a sugar loaf, and the railroad winding like a huge serpent around them. The high cliffs on either side—the deep rocky cuts—the dense forests through which it passes—and over and anon the heavy grade which is incident to a country like this, makes one almost fancy he is among the high hills and green valleys of the Eastern States; and to a New Englander like myself, it seems that I had once more got back to my native State.

There are no large plantations around here—such lands as are fit for cultivation being cut up into small farms. Some of the farmers here have a very few slaves while there are very many that have none, and some that hire them say they are more trouble than they are worth.

One thing that looks very curious to me is the style of the buildings, and it is the same from the lowest to the highest class. It looks as if they were fifty years behind the age in the construction of their dwellings. Many of them are made of logs—even those of the wealthy people—

From Kentucky.

COMPLETE DISPERSION OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S FORCE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The *Gazette* learns from the editor of the late *Sandy Valley Advertiser*, now one of the proprietors of the Louisville *Democrat*, who arrived here from Sandy Valley yesterday, that the second rebel invasion of Eastern Kentucky has ended in a disastrous rout.

On Monday last Colonel Garfield's forces, including the 42d Ohio, 10th Kentucky and 1800 cavalry, had proceeded by the Big Sandy to Painesville, with in seven miles of the rebel camp, when they were met by a flag of truce, bearing the name of Humphrey Marshall, asking if matters could not be arranged without a fight.

Colonel Garfield immediately replied that he should offer no arrangement except either to fight or surrender unconditionally.

Marshall then addressed his men informing them they had no alternative excepting surrender or to disband, and giving them their choice. They decided to disband.

They immediately collected and set fire to all their wagons and camp equipment, supplies, &c., and then each man was permitted to take care of himself, and the whole force scattered in confusion.

From Kentucky.

COMPLETE DISPERSION OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S FORCE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The *Gazette* learns from the editor of the late *Sandy Valley Advertiser*, now one of the proprietors of the Louisville *Democrat*, who arrived here from Sandy Valley yesterday, that the second rebel invasion of Eastern Kentucky has ended in a disastrous rout.

On Monday last Colonel Garfield's forces, including the 42d Ohio, 10th Kentucky and 1800 cavalry, had proceeded by the Big Sandy to Painesville, with in seven miles of the rebel camp, when they were met by a flag of truce, bearing the name of Humphrey Marshall, asking if matters could not be arranged without a fight.

Colonel Garfield immediately replied that he should offer no arrangement except either to fight or surrender unconditionally.

Marshall then addressed his men informing them they had no alternative excepting surrender or to disband, and giving them their choice. They decided to disband.

They immediately collected and set fire to all their wagons and camp equipment, supplies, &c., and then each man was permitted to take care of himself, and the whole force scattered in confusion.

No attempt was made to save any of their cannon which they pulled off.

Colonel Garfield dispatched his cavalry in pursuit, and perhaps picked up many fleeing rebels. The rebels in Northeastern Kentucky, from the high estimation in which Humphrey Marshall's military abilities are held, had strong hopes of success under his leadership.

A sufficient Federal force will be left in this region to secure its future peace and safety.

Missouri News.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 9.

Intelligence known to be reliable and true, just received here from Johnson county, to the effect that part of Jennison's regiment was at Holden and that they had made a descent on the neighborhood where the Government wagons were burned and had fired the station in which Humphrey Marshall's military abilities are held, had strong hopes of success under his leadership.

A sufficient Federal force will be left in this region to secure its future peace and safety.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 9.

Intelligence known to be reliable and true, just received here from Johnson county, to the effect that part of Jennison's regiment was at Holden and that they had made a descent on the neighborhood where the Government wagons were burned and had fired the station in which Humphrey Marshall's military abilities are held, had strong hopes of success under his leadership.

A sufficient Federal force will be left in this region to secure its future peace and safety.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 9.

Intelligence known to be reliable and true, just received here from Johnson county, to the effect that part of Jennison's regiment was at Holden and that they had made a descent on the neighborhood where the Government wagons were burned and had fired the station in which Humphrey Marshall's military abilities are held, had strong hopes of success under his leadership.

A sufficient Federal force will be left in this region to secure its future peace and safety.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 9.

Intelligence known to be reliable and true, just received here from Johnson county, to the effect that part of Jennison's regiment was at Holden and that they had made a descent on the neighborhood where the Government wagons were burned and had fired the station in which Humphrey Marshall's military abilities are held, had strong hopes of success under his leadership.

A sufficient Federal force will be left in this region to secure its future peace and safety.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 9.

Intelligence known to be reliable and true, just received here from Johnson county, to the effect that part of Jennison's regiment was at Holden and that they had made a descent on the neighborhood where the Government wagons were burned and had fired the station in which Humphrey Marshall's military abilities are held, had strong hopes of success under his leadership.

A sufficient Federal force will be left in this region to secure its future peace and safety.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 9.

Intelligence known to be reliable and true, just received here from Johnson county, to the effect that part of Jennison's regiment was at Holden and that they had made a descent on the neighborhood where the Government wagons were burned and had fired the station in which Humphrey Marshall's military abilities are held, had strong hopes of success under his leadership.

A sufficient Federal force will be left in this region to secure its future peace and safety.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

TAX ON RAILROAD PASSENGERS—GENERAL FERMONT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Committee on Ways and Means have agreed to impose a tax upon railroad passengers of 1/2 of a cent per mile.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War had Gen. Fremont before them to-day for several hours. The Gen. presented an elaborate statement of his campaign in Missouri.

NEW CURRENCY SCHEME.

The New York brokers were before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, and submitted a new financial scheme for the Government and the country. They propose a bureau of the Treasury Department, located in New York, to be managed by commissioners appointed by the President, and Senate, to have charge of the loans of the Government, and the receipts and disbursements, with power to furnish a currency to all local banking institutions, to be redeemed solely at the Bureau. The currency is to be based upon United States stocks. The bankers are opposed to the bill now before the Committee. The Ways and Means Committee will report a bill in a few days for a branch mint in Denver City.

1862. PROSPECTUS. 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A Daily, Tri-weekly & Weekly Newspaper.

News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS.

"The Union, it must and shall be preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for its impartiality, its candor, its firmness and its independence. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the truth, regardless of the offense that may be given to popular prejudice and ignorance.

The Tribune has the Chicago Tribune's reputation and its influence.

Improvement of the Mental, Moral and Physical Condition of the Masses.

Perpetuity of the Union, and Supremacy of the Law.

Free Homesteads for the Landless.

Encouragement of Young Men to the West.

No Political Jobbery.

Home rule for all.

Sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

A sound Currency and Debt, at all "Will Call."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

TAX ON RAILROAD PASSENGERS—GENERAL FERMONT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Committee on Ways and Means have agreed to impose a tax upon railroad passengers of 1/2 of a cent per mile.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War had Gen. Fremont before them to-day for several hours. The Gen. presented an elaborate statement of his campaign in Missouri.

NEW CURRENCY SCHEME.

The New York brokers were before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, and submitted a new financial scheme for the Government and the country. They propose a bureau of the Treasury Department, located in New York, to be managed by commissioners

1000

1000

1

1000

[illegible]

STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - - - January 23, 1862.

This Morning's News.

The telegrams this morning are not important. Nothing farther from the Burnside expedition.

The southern papers cannot longer conceal the fact from their readers that there was a glorious Federal victory in Kentucky, and that a Rebel army was ingloriously defeated, and its leader slain. The Richmond Dispatch says their defeat was more decisive than even the Northern accounts led us to believe.

A large fire has occurred in New York and another in Boston.

Letters from Havana corroborate the statement that the Spanish invaders of Mexico are having a more extensive contract on their hands than they anticipated and are represented as waiting for reinforcements.

Congress proposes to lay a tax on the army officers which it is said will produce a revenue of \$25,000,000 a year.

The question of slavery in the new State of Western Virginia is creating considerable feeling in the State Convention in session at Wheeling.

The Battle in Kentucky—A Glorious Victory—Minnesota Second Engaged.

The battle near Somerset on the 19th, of which we merely gave a telegraphic announcement in our last, was even more glorious than at first anticipated. The destruction of life was not as great in some engagements; but the fact that the Rebels made the attack, and were more than two to one in force to the loyal army, that they were utterly routed and took to their heels, leaving upon the ground all their arms, provisions and equipment, and that their General (Zollicoffer) was killed, will exercise not only a most inspiring effect upon the entire Rebel army, but will give the loyal States and army an encouragement they have not felt for months. Day is breaking and this is but the commencement of a series of exploits in Kentucky and Tennessee which is destined to wipe out the rebellion and restore the authority of the Government. Gen. Thomas has broken the back of the rebellion—now let Buell and Halleck and Sherman and McClellan continue cutting off its limbs and head, and the monster will soon be dead and buried and sent to eternal perdition.

We have an occasional correspondent in the Minnesota Second who was engaged in the brilliant victory, but we will not probably receive a description from his graphic pen before going to press. From the telegraphic accounts we learn that at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, the enemy drove in the pickets of the 10th Indiana, stationed at the forks of the roads, eight miles from Somerset. The 10th were drawn up in line of battle and moved into the woods, where they were met by the enemy 8,000 strong, who instantly opened fire upon them. Gen. Thomas immediately ordered the 9th Ohio, 2d Minnesota, and 4th Kentucky to the support of the 10th Indiana. The latter held the enemy in check nearly half an hour before being reinforced. The 1st and 2d Tennessee were ordered up on the right wing for the purpose of outflanking the enemy. Standards and Whitmore's batteries, in the mean time shelling the rebels in woods. After being engaged nearly two hours the 9th Ohio, 2d Minnesota and the 4th Kentucky made a desperate bayonet charge upon the enemy, drove them from the woods, completely routing them and pursuing them to their entrenchments.

At the heat of the engagement Captain Kinney ordered one section of his battery to within sixty yards of the enemy's line, and opened a dreadful fire upon them which added greatly to the success of the day.

Our advance arrived within sight of the enemy's entrenchments one hour before dark, and opened upon them with shot and shell.

Night closing in, put a stop to further demonstrations.

At day light next morning a steamboat was observed transporting troops across the Cumberland, when Whitmore's battery of Parrot guns was brought to bear on the boat, which, in a few moments afterwards was in flames.

The 10th Kentucky and 14th Ohio were ordered forward by Gen. Thomas to advance on the breast works, moving up in line of battle and sealing the entrenchments. They found the camp entirely deserted, and everything standing as when occupied by the enemy. Houses, tents, mules, wagons, baggage, cannon, ammunition and fire arms were found in perfect preservation. The enemy's forces in the attack were led by Crittenden and Zollicoffer, and were 8,000 strong. The Federal forces in the fight did not exceed 4,000.

A subsequent account says it was a fair, open battle. The rebels fought well, and were overcome only by the superior fighting on our side. According to the

rebel accounts their forces consisted of 10 infantry regiments, three batteries and some cavalry—altogether about 10,000 men. They fought in bushwhacking style, from ravines, and behind trees, bushes and rocks. The brunt of the battle devolved on the 4th Kentucky, 2d Minnesota, 9th Ohio, and 10th Indiana. For nearly three hours the roar of musketry was kept up.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Col. Haskins succeeded in flanking the enemy on the extreme right, when the 9th Ohio and 2d Minnesota charged with the bayonet with triumphant yells, which broke the rebel ranks and the rout began. They fled pell-mell to their camp, scattering the road with muskets, blankets, overcoats and knapsacks, and abandoned two guns and caissons.

Zollicoffer was shot through the heart, at the head of his staff, by Col. Fry, of the 4th Kentucky.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says all the credit and honor of this battle is due to the 10th Indiana, 9th Ohio, 4th Kentucky and 2d Minnesota, for they did all the fighting single handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly, and never wavered from the fixed determination to gain the victory. The combatants were so near each other at one time that the powder burned their faces in the discharge of their pieces. The 2d Minnesota captured a banner from a Mississippi regiment, on which was inscribed "Mississippi Butcher."

Among the Minnesota Second were twelve killed and a large number wounded—of which the following is a list—none of whom were from our immediate vicinity:

Killed—John B. Cooper, Cyrus Reynolds, Milo Crum, and J. Deros, of Company B, Wm. H. H. Morrow, of Company D, H. R. Thompson, of Company E, Fred. Bambers, Gustavus Remmel, Fred. Stierhorn and Jacob Warner of Company G, Samuel M. Parker and Fred. Schneider of Company I.

Wounded—W. O. Smith and Cornelius White of Company B, John Maybold of Company E, Fred. Keifer of Company G, Lieut. Tenbrook Stout of Company I, First Sergeant T. McDonough, Wm. Wilson and John Benson of Company K, and twenty-five others slightly.

The Bit Chafes.

It is a hard lesson for some people to learn, that they cannot talk as they please about the Government. They seem to think it strange, in this time of rebellion and treason, that in a free country and under a free Government, the Government should exercise a censorship upon men's conduct and language. To attempt to discuss the natural rights and the delegated rights of men, would open too wide a field for our present purposes. We think we can illustrate, in a few words, the whole question. Any secessionists has a natural right to have the right, and an equal right to scratch himself; but he has no right, either natural or delegated, to run about the streets and communicate the disease to his neighbors. A man may have a right to be a secessionist at heart, but he has no right to communicate the poison to his neighbors. When he attempts this, he is a fit subject for Fort Lafayette, and it is the duty of the Government, for self-protection, to place him there.

We know of a number of cases of this kind of itch in this community. We don't object to them scratching themselves; but when they commence inoculating the community with the poisonous virus, we think it high time they should be introduced into Fort Lafayette.

Good for the Kansas Pony!

The very best of feelings exists between the President, Cabinet and Gen. McClellan and Gen. Jim. Lane. We hope and believe there will be no fire in General Lane's rear. A correspondent of the N. Y. Post says that—

General Lane has had a very cordial reception from the new Secretary of War, as well as from the President and General McClellan. He has, in several interviews with the President, discussed his plans. Gen. McClellan asked him in an interview the other day: "Suppose you find no Union men where you go?" "Then," replied Lane, "I will take good care to leave no rebel sentiment behind me. If Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian country will not come peacefully under the laws of the Government, my plan is to make them a wilderness. I would give the traitors twenty-four hours to choose between exile and death. Sir, if I can't do better, I'll kill off the white traitors and give their lands to the loyal black men!" The friends of Lane assert that, upon hearing this reply, Gen. McClellan laughed heartily, and said: "You must work out your own plans. Go your own way and see to it that no rebel sets his foot in Kansas."

Gen. Stone.

It is said that Gen. Stone's place on the army list is very precarious, and we are thankful for it. His intimacy with Secession has been too notorious while on the Potomac for a trusty officer. Let him slide and the people will rejoice thereat. Many others are in the same condition. No high officer guilty of surrendering fugitive slaves or making slavecatchers of their soldiers will be confirmed by the Senate.

Secretary Stanton.

The new Secretary of War has taken hold of measures in his department with a spirit that will infuse new life in the army and the people. There is snap in the following order issued by him in recognition of the gallant conduct of the soldiers at Somerset:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 22, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, has received information of a brilliant victory achieved by the United States over a large body of armed traitors and rebels at Mill Spring in the State of Kentucky. He returns thanks to the gallant officers and soldiers who won that victory, and when the official report shall be received, the military skill and personal valor displayed will be acknowledged and rewarded in a fitting manner. The courage that encountered and vanquished the greatly superior number of the traitor force, pursued and attacked them in their entrenchments, and passed not until the enemy was completely routed, merits and receives commendation.

The purpose of this war is to attack, pursue and destroy the rebellious enemy, and to deliver the country from the danger menaced by traitors. Alacrity, daring, courageous spirit and patriotic zeal on all occasions and under all circumstances, are expected from the soldiers of the United States. In the prompt and spirited movements and daring shown in the battle of Mill Spring, the nation will realize its hopes, and the people will rejoice to honor every soldier and officer who proves his courage by charging with the bayonet and storming entrenchments in the blaze of the enemy's fire.

By order of the President,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

That is good gospel, and will relieve the service of those conditinary dead weights who act as if they thought their mission was to furnish targets for rebel rifles and to catch runaway niggers. Pass the word along the line that henceforth "the purpose of this war is to attack, pursue and destroy the rebellious enemy." That is worth a score of regiments of men under the direction of a score of silk-gloved, tender-hearted, slavery-loving Generals. "Attack, pursue, destroy!" The world does move! A new set of books is about to be opened, and the year of jubilee is near at hand.

For the Minister.

Presbytery of Minnesota.

The Presbytery of Minnesota held its annual meeting at the Myrtle st. church, in Stillwater, on the 21st inst.

There were present five ministers and three elders. The opening sermon on Tuesday evening was by the Moderator, Rev. G. H. Pond, of Oak Grove. Text, 1st Peter 4:8.

"And above all things have fervent charity among yourselves; for charity shall cover a multitude of sins."

The sermon was, like Bro. Pond's, good and entertaining. It set forth charity (or Christian love) as a something to be had, not given away; it must be of the fervent kind in order to possess much value, and must be had above all, or before every thing else. The argument for it was that it would hide a multitude of sins—not by rendering us blind to their observance, but teaching us to conceal them from public notice, when their exposure would do no good—but tend to the brother's injury and unhappiness. It made charity, in its nature and fruits, a most excellent virtue.

After sermon, Presbytery was constituted by prayer. Rev. Marcus Hicks was the moderator and Elder J. N. Shelby by temporary clerk; when the body adjourned.

Tuesday was spent in attending to the usual business of Presbytery, chief of which was its Home Missionary work. Arrangements were made to have the field churches in connection with Presbytery visited, and the ordinances administered to them at least twice a year.

The reports of the various churches showed in most cases a healthy state of feeling, and an interest in all the questions of the day.

Rev. J. C. Whitney and Elder W. Wilson were appointed Commissioners to General Assembly. Next meeting of Presbytery, to be held at Oak Grove, July 15, 1862, at 3 o'clock.

The Presbytery, wishing to express itself upon the great question of the day, unanimously and heartily accepted the resolutions of General Assembly, passed at its meeting last May, and ordered them to be printed as part of its doings.

B.

[The resolutions referred to are quite lengthy, and for this reason we are compelled to defer them until our next.—Ed. Mess.]

JOHN TYLER.

Among the telegrams received just as we were going to press last week, we were compelled to omit one announcing the death of John Tyler. The event was not one of much importance, yet we feel like chronicling it, even at this late hour. The Ex-President commenced his evil career by betraying his party in 1840, which culminated in a betrayal of his country in 1860. Miserable old hypocrite, was John Tyler.

They Don't Believe It.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From The Minnesota Second.

CAMP McCORM, Ky., Jan. 14th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—On the first inst. we struck tents at Lebanon, and have since that time been advancing by easy marches towards the Tennessee line, and are now encamped on the road leading from Columbia to Somerset, and as near as we can ascertain about fourteen miles due north of Zollicoffer's strong-hold on the Cumberland. Green river is said to be the dividing line between the North and the far famed land of Dixie, and this line we crossed on the 7th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., marching to the music of our brass band and all our banners spread out to the breeze.

We can only guess as to our future movements, but shall probably remain where we are until the remainder of our Division overtake us, when we expect to make an advance in force, and hope to drive everything before us. Our division should all be together by to-morrow night at the farthest, and it is the unanimous opinion among the officers that we will have a fight in the course of a week or ten days.

Zollicoffer's force is variously estimated at from 7,000 to 25,000 men, and we know that he has a strong natural position, which he has made still stronger by artificial embankments.

Occasionally something happens to stir up the boys in camp. While on the march here and encamped some fifteen miles west of this point, the Colonel of our Brigade, and the General of our Division, and various staff officers, came riding at full speed into our camp. One hundred men were ordered out on a scouting party, and it was currently reported that we would at once be ordered forward by a forced march to make an attack upon some regiments of Confederate troops camped not far from us. But the men proved that they wanted the men to impress into the service some teams for the purpose of hauling provisions.

The weather has been very warm since we left Lebanon,—too warm for comfortable marching,—no frosts with the exception of two or three nights; but we have had several rain storms and the roads have been abominable since we left the Pike at Columbia. The order has just come in from head quarters to go ahead to-morrow morning, and if we have good luck should be upon the enemy's pickets to-morrow night.

Do not know when I shall have a chance to send this, but will leave it open so that if anything happens will add it by way of postscript.

Yours in haste,
STILLWATER.

[Our good friend, "Stillwater," was in the fight five days after the date of his letter, according to prediction, and participated in that heroic charge by the Minnesota Second. We rejoice to announce that his name does not appear in the list of killed or wounded. We shall expect to have full particulars from him in a few days.]

In Distress.

There are sixty-three Brigadier Generals before the Senate for confirmation. Ten of these are in distress, fearing they will be rejected. They are—

Justus McKimstry, now under arrest at St. Louis for frauds and bad faith.
John B. S. Todd, the President's relative.
Charles F. Smith, known as "Paduach Smith."

Louis Blenker, charged with levying on Suters.
Daniel E. Sickles, who made the Government pay for a brigade he offered to raise himself.

Wm. D. Strong, wet grocer and friend of Geo. D. Morgan.
It is also said the Senate will also reject the appointment of Gov. Morgan, of New York, to a Major Generalship, because it is a bad precedent and made other Governors uneasy.

Prices in the New Dahomey.

In Warrenton, Herndon, Centreville and Fairfax Court House, boots of split leather sell for \$12 and \$16 per pair. Sugar, 25 and 30 cents per pound. Of coffee there is none. Tea, common, \$1.50 and \$2 per pound. Bacon, 25 and 45 cents per pound. Salt, per bag of two bushels, \$18 and \$25 at auction.

At Herndon, one-half bushel of salt sold at \$5.50. Whisky in the Confederate camp is selling at \$1 a pint, but at that, and would bring more if asked. A ball of hemp thread would sell at \$1.50. Shoemaker's threads cost one cent at Richmond. No dry goods to be had at any price. There is a great scarcity of thread, needles and pins. Of soap there is none. Candles, mould, 25 to 30 cents.

Adamantine candles by retail, ten cents apiece. Flour, \$6.50 and \$8 per barrel. Beef plenty. All the provisions in the country is taken for Confederate obligations and the country generally is cleaned out. But small crops have been planted in London, and none of any account in Fairfax. The teams have all been seized, and there are no fences in Fairfax left.—Tribune's special Dispatch.

—Gen. Stone's name disappears from the army rolls. No General who has returned fugitive slaves, will be confirmed.

—Where there is no slavery there is no rebellion. Those who deny that slavery is the pretext and cause of the rebellion, would do well to bear this fact in mind.

Flood in the Ohio River.

Cincinnati January 24.

The special correspondent of the Cairo Journal says the river at that point has risen 25 feet, and is still rising. Eleven of the boats forming the pontoon bridge at Paducah were stopped here last night. He does not know how many others passed down the stream. Orders received last night put the mortar boats immediately into condition for service.

Capt. Constable, commander of the mortar boat flotilla, went to Pittsburgh this morning to superintend the shipment of the mortar equipments and ammunition.

Gen. Smith is expected to-day or to-morrow.

—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in his late Cooper Institute speech, made a palpable hit as follows, explaining why the Liberator has changed its motto:

I adopted the language of the prophet Isaiah in regard to the Constitution, and pronounced it to be a covenant with death and an agreement with hell. Was I not justified as a Christian man? Well, but the New York Journal of Commerce says there seems to have come a great change—I no longer place this motto at the head of my paper. Truly a very great change has taken place. Benedict in the play says: "When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I would live to get married." And when I said I would not sustain the Constitution, because it was "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," I had no idea that death and hell would succeed. [Prolonged applause and laughter.]

The Potter Committee, appointed by the House to investigate the fidelity of clerks and other employees of the Government at Washington, have suspended their labors and are now preparing their report. It will be very long, and must create much excitement in the country, as the Committee have come to the conclusion that at least five hundred persons employed in the Department here are disloyal to the Government, and would rejoice to see Jeff. Davis in possession of Washington.

—A fine, stout, healthy negro man, who eight months since, would have brought \$1200, was sold in the city, a few days since, to a gentleman who owned his wife, for \$350.

If negroes continue to depreciate at that ratio, they can soon be bought for 50 cents per dozen. So much for secession in Missouri. Secession is abolition. —Hannibal (Mo) Messenger.

—The Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Herald of the 18th says the Committee on the Reduction of the Expenses of the Government, expect to make a reduction of about \$4,000,000 in the army roll, \$200,000 or \$300,000 in the expenses of Congress, and large amount in the matter of printing and the navy; also in the United States courts of law, and collectors of customs, &c., at New York and other large cities. The whole amount of the matter is, that there will be introduced a series of measures to bring about economy.

—The steamship Saxonia, which arrived at New York last Thursday, from Hamburg, brought some 500 cases of muskets and rifles, two field batteries, (10 guns) with caissons complete, besides a large invoice of saltpetre; in all it is said, the most warlike and valuable cargo that has yet come to New York.

The horse railroad statistics of Massachusetts are given in the official report as follows: Capital stock, \$2,504,379; passengers carried, 13,716,156; number of trips, 633,802; miles run, 2,880,128; rate of dividend, 3 to 13 1/4; and rate of speed, 6 to 15 miles.

—Cassius M. Clay was confirmed as a Major-General, and Abner Doubleday as a Brigadier-General.

MARRIED.

On the 12th day of January, 1862, by Jesse H. Soule, Esq., Mr. Joseph Danks and Mrs. Frances Danks, both of Stillwater.

1861.] 1861.

W. Armstrong & Co., Commission, Forwarding, and Storage.

PERSONAL attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce. Agents for North Western Express Co. Northern Line of Packets. Sale of Tickets for the Rail Roads East and South. The Pacific Coast & B. M. Insurance Co. General Steamboat Agents and Bill Collectors. N. B. Cash paid for produce at all times. BROWN WARE HOUSE, LOWER LEVEE, STILLWATER, MINN.

NEW FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF

Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Gilt Bonnets, Pins, Gilt Ornaments, Feathered Bonnets, Frames, Gilt Mirrors, Plates, Hooks for Ladies, Misses and Children, at Reduced Prices. LEVY & DANIELS.

Notice.

OUR STORE is closed every Friday evening at sunset, and re-opened on Saturday evening. LEVY & DANIELS.

LIGHTNING RODS.

THE subscriber begs to inform the citizens of Washington county and vicinity that he is prepared to put up the celebrated

Munson's Tubular Copper Lightning Rods, In the best style and at the lowest possible rates. GEO. M. SEYMOUR. Stillwater, June 3, 58-61.

CAMPBELL, A very large supply at low figure, CARL BROS.

1862. PROSPECTUS. 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A Daily, Tri-weekly & Weekly Newspaper.

—DEVOTED TO—

News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS.

"The Union, it must and shall be preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for its boldness and candor, fearlessness and independence. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the truth, regardless of the offense that may be given to prejudice and ignorance. The Tribune was the Chicago Tribune's exposure and advocate of:

Improvement of the Mental, Moral and Physical Condition of the Masses. Obeyance to the Constitution and Supremacy of the Law. Free Homesteads for the Landless. Encouragement of Home Industry. No Political Jobbery. A sound Currency and Death to all "Wild Cat" Speculations.

And the prosecution of the war against Treason, until the last rebel has laid down his arms. Though this may seem to be a bold and reckless position, it has become fearfully strong, yet the American Republic is at stake. The Tribune will not shrink from the most arduous and dangerous duty. To this purpose the Tribune will send forth every man, until the Union has made a footstep of its foot.

But the Chicago Tribune will feature in the exposure of the "Black and White" of the South. It contains full accounts of all the "Black and White" of the South, and publishes more news and facts than any paper circulating in the West. It brings the news to the people of the South and West, and is a valuable asset to the people of the seaboard.

The weekly contents of the Tribune embrace:

1st.—A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

2d.—GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.—Communicated by Sea and Land. Extraordinary events of all kinds.

3d.—CORRESPONDENCE.—Extraordinary events of all kinds. The Tribune has a large staff of correspondents, and publishes more news and facts than any paper circulating in the West. It brings the news to the people of the South and West, and is a valuable asset to the people of the seaboard.

4th.—POLITICAL NEWS.—Political, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.

5th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE LEGISLATURES.

6th.—MARKET REPORTS.—Exchange, Gold, Silver, Wheat, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, &c.

7th.—COMMERCE.—Shipping, Trade, &c.

8th.—CIVIL SERVICE.—Appointments, Promotions, &c.

9th.—MILITARY SERVICE.—Operations, &c.

10th.—NAVY SERVICE.—Operations, &c.

11th.—SCIENCE.—Discoveries, &c.

12th.—ARTS.—Literature, &c.

13th.—SPORTS.—Hunting, &c.

14th.—LOCAL NEWS.—Events, &c.

15th.—ADVERTISEMENTS.—Rates, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,

Washington County, ss.

DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the money secured to be paid by that certain mortgage dated the 1st day of October, 1858, executed by Edmund G. Pugsley and Emma M. Pugsley, as mortgagors, to David Dudley as mortgagee, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said county on the 29th day of October, 1858 in book "F" of mortgages on page 5.

The amount of money by said mortgage secured to be paid, and now at the date of this notice being and remaining due and unpaid is one thousand one hundred eighty-one dollars and ten cents, (\$1,181.10) and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage and situated in said county, to wit: Lots four, five, six and seven in Block thirty-four, in the town (now city) of Stillwater, (except such part of said lot four as was heretofore conveyed by Morton S. Wilkinson and Sarah Ann Wilkinson to P. A. R. Brace), will be sold at public auction at the Sheriff's office in the city of Stillwater, in said county on the 15th day of February 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid with interest then due and the expenses of foreclosure.

DAVID DUDLEY, Mortgagee.
W. H. Burr, Atty for Mortgagee.
Dec. 31st, 1861.—18-71

BALLARD, DRAPER & PARKER!

MARINE,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

LOGS,

LUMBER,

AND GENERAL

Merchandise!

Including and embracing a general

assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS,

Grain, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard,

Hams, Fish, Salt, Rye, Tea, Coffee, Crackers,

Dried fruit, Preserved Peaches, Peas, Pineapple,

10-11 12-13 14-15 16-17 18-19 20-21 22-23 24-25 26-27 28-29 30-31 32-33 34-35 36-37 38-39 40-41 42-43 44-45 46-47 48-49 50-51 52-53 54-55 56-57 58-59 60-61 62-63 64-65 66-67 68-69 70-71 72-73 74-75 76-77 78-79 80-81 82-83 84-85 86-87 88-89 90-91 92-93 94-95 96-97 98-99 100-101 102-103 104-105 106-107 108-109 110-111 112-113 114-115 116-117 118-119 120-121 122-123 124-125 126-127 128-129 130-131 132-133 134-135 136-137 138-139 140-141 142-143 144-145 146-147 148-149 150-151 152-153 154-155 156-157 158-159 160-161 162-163 164-165 166-167 168-169 170-171 172-173 174-175 176-177 178-179 180-181 182-183 184-185 186-187 188-189 190-191 192-193 194-195 196-197 198-199 200-201 202-203 204-205 206-207 208-209 210-211 212-213 214-215 216-217 218-219 220-221 222-223 224-225 226-227 228-229 230-231 232-233 234-235 236-237 238-239 240-241 242-243 244-245 246-247 248-249 250-251 252-253 254-255 256-257 258-259 260-261 262-263 264-265 266-267 268-269 270-271 272-273 274-275 276-277 278-279 280-281 282-283 284-285 286-287 288-289 290-291 292-293 294-295 296-297 298-299 300-301 302-303 304-305 306-307 308-309 310-311 312-313 314-315 316-317 318-319 320-321 322-323 324-325 326-327 328-329 330-331 332-333 334-335 336-337 338-339 340-341 342-343 344-345 346-347 348-349 350-351 352-353 354-355 356-357 358-359 360-361 362-363 364-365 366-367 368-369 370-371 372-373 374-375 376-377 378-379 380-381 382-383 384-385 386-387 388-389 390-391 392-393 394-395 396-397 398-399 400-401 402-403 404-405 406-407 408-409 410-411 412-413 414-415 416-417 418-419 420-421 422-423 424-425 426-427 428-429 430-431 432-433 434-435 436-437 438-439 440-441 442-443 444-445 446-447 448-449 450-451 452-453 454-455 456-457 458-459 460-461 462-463 464-465 466-467 468-469 470-471 472-473 474-475 476-477 478-479 480-481 482-483 484-485 486-487 488-489 490-491 492-493 494-495 496-497 498-499 500-501 502-503 504-505 506-507 508-509 510-511 512-513 514-515 516-517 518-519 520-521 522-523 524-525 526-527 528-529 530-531 532-533 534-535 536-537 538-539 540-541 542-543 544-545 546-547 548-549 550-551 552-553 554-555 556-557 558-559 560-561 562-563 564-565 566-567 568-569 570-571 572-573 574-575 576-577 578-579 580-581 582-583 584-585 586-587 588-589 590-591 592-593 594-595 596-597 598-599 600-601 602-603 604-605 606-607 608-609 610-611 612-613 614-615 616-617 618-619 620-621 622-623 624-625 626-627 628-629 630-631 632-633 634-635 636-637 638-639 640-641 642-643 644-645 646-647 648-649 650-651 652-653 654-655 656-657 658-659 660-661 662-663 664-665 666-667 668-669 670-671 672-673 674-675 676-677 678-679 680-681 682-683 684-685 686-687 688-689 690-691 692-693 694-695 696-697 698-699 700-701 702-703 704-705
--

